

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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HOPELESSNESS IN DEATH.

A friend at the East writes as follows:

"The great American agnostic is dead. Ingersoll has gone. His family, wife and daughters sit stunned and terrible in their grief—unwilling to let the dead body go out of their sight—and they have no hope of any hereafter!"

"It is pitiable, indeed, and I think a fearful comment on Ingersoll's teachings, to see the dumb misery, the broken-heartedness of his own family—no hope, no God in the world, no hereafter. It's worse than heathendom."

Blessed is our faith that looks up to the risen Redeemer, who has promised to take us and our beloved ones to himself. He lives, and we shall live with Him.—The Friend.

There is no defense made here of Col. Ingersoll's views. But this malicious, uncharitable and bigoted comment on a woman's grief should be rebuked when made in a Christian journal by a "Christian" writer.

Thousands of truly Christian women when confronted by the sudden death of husband or child are subject to hysterical emotions, and refuse to be comforted. Would not Dr. Bishop protest if some cold agnostic should contemplate the inconsolable grief of one of these bereaved Christian women, and remark with a sneer, "Look at that woman who is crazy with grief, because she knows that her dead husband has gone to perdition. She would rejoice if she felt that he was in Glory." When Dr. Bishop approves of an opinion that "dumb misery" at the shock of sudden death is the evidence of "no hope, no God in the world, no hereafter," he maliciously discharges at a prostrate woman an old theological blunderbuss, charged with the ammunition of the ancient Calvinistic make, which has no longer any far-reaching power. Is this all the love and charity that the Reverend Doctor can get out of a half century of study of the words of the Master? Does he desire to convince us that, after all, a Christian is born and not made?

BURIED TREASURE.

There is now locked up in the vaults of the treasury about \$1,200,000. The taxes are also coming due and there will soon be added to this amount, a half a million or more of dollars. The total will exceed \$1,500,000. What portion of the total available coin and currency of the country, this amount is, can only be estimated. This estimate must be based on inference, because no account has ever been taken of the gold shipped out of the Territory by the Asiatic population. In a recent business transaction in Hilo, it was with difficulty that the sum of \$2,500 in gold was raised, because the coin in the place was so scarce, and in order to complete a transaction involving \$10,000 in coin, only the banks of Honolulu could supply it. These and many other circumstances indicate that the available coin for business purposes other than that in the banks is small in amount. Hoarded coin cannot be counted for business purposes. It might as well be in Patagonia. The Asiatics hold large sums of gold which make a dead currency, and some of the Europeans have taken considerable gold, out of circulation. The amount of coin and currency held by the banks can only be estimated. The total amount can hardly exceed \$2,000,000 and it is probably below these figures.

It may be safely said that there will be locked up in the Treasury, within a short time from one-third to one-half of the available, not the actual, coin and currency of the Territory. When less than one-third of the Federal currency was locked up in the Federal Treasury vaults in 1887, the leading bankers of the country told the Secretary of the Treasury that a money panic would take place if it was not restored to circulation, and the Secretary immediately deposited the money in the national banks, taking security for the deposits, and the pressure for money was relieved at once.

If the government should state the facts regarding the condition of our money market, and the enormous accumulation of money in the treasury to any reputable financier in any civilized country, it would raise an exclamation of surprise and wonder at the neglect of a rule followed by every State of the Union.

The course adopted by the Federal government of depositing its surplus funds in banks, and upon good security, is rational, simple, and in accordance with the best experience.

If the local government would ask the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington for suggestions as to the disposition of this hoarded money, the Secretary would point to the practice of

the Federal government, to the practice of the State, and municipal governments of the country, which deposit public moneys in the banks, upon taking good security for its safety. We believe that there is not a State or city in the Union that looks up the public revenues in vaults. The methods of our own Finance department are primitive, crude, and contrary to all maxims of the financial world. It is well known that this practice is strictly followed by the naked Ministers of Finance among savage tribes, who have faith only in the iron pot, concealed in the woods, in which the revenue is cast. The government should be quite willing to follow the practice of the enlightened communities of the Mainland, without hesitation.

It is not altogether the fault of the government that the practice of depositing the public moneys in the banks is not adopted. The Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the business interests, should before this time, have considered the matter, and urged the government to abandon this crude, absurd and rather ridiculous way of financing. The government is not paternal, and is not under obligations to do all the thinking for the community. The Secretary of the Federal Treasury is largely influenced by the commercial bodies of conservative men, who speak for the business interests. If our merchants, and bankers are satisfied with the present situation, the government will assume that its practice is approved of.

The Chamber of Commerce should consider the matter, and urge the deposition of the public money in the banks, after taking security for its safety.

The banks can afford to pay interest on the amounts deposited. A rate of about three per cent. could not be regarded as too high.

The community is gradually picking up some valuable experience in its industrial expansion. It is now in a fair way to invite a financial panic, if it does not use some common sense in the treatment of that subject which is always a perplexing and dangerous one, the regulation of the money supply.

DID NOT KNOW.

The Bulletin which, some months ago, declared itself to be the organ of Special (diplomatic) Agent Sewall, does not appear to have the confidence of the Agent, or the Agent does not have the confidence of the Executive in Washington. Either the organ or the Agent or both, seem to be and undoubtedly are, profoundly ignorant of the fact that the appointment by the local government, of an agent to represent the Territory in Washington is the result of a correspondence between the Territorial government and the government in Washington. The appointment of Gen. Hartwell is in strict accordance with this arrangement. Probably the letter from the State Department informing the Special Agent of this arrangement, went astray in the mails, and is now in Luzon, awaiting reshipment.

The Spanish incident is not forgotten, when President Dole was charged with cowardice and treason by the same organ, because he had not abandoned neutrality, when the organ and the person it represented were profoundly ignorant of the fact that President Dole had, before war was even declared, instructed Minister Hatch to ascertain the wishes of President McKinley in the matter of the attitude of Hawaii.

As the correspondence regarding the appointment of an agent who should represent the government in Washington was closed some time ago, the persistent and bitter attacks of this organ of the Special (diplomatic) Agent, upon President Dole for proposing to execute the arrangement, has furnished, to a few at least, all the incidents of an amusing political comedy. The painful distress of the organ at President Dole's arrogance, in daring to spend the public money for the services of an agent, without the direction or permission of President McKinley; the forcing of President McKinley to receive an unwelcome delegate presumptuously appointed by his "minion" Dole has been repeatedly put before the public, in ignorance of the fact that this servant of President McKinley is acting strictly in accordance with a mutual understanding.

It is a case quite parallel with that of the officious and inebriated policeman who finds a man trying to open a street door at midnight and drags him off to the station house, where he discovers that the man was simply trying to unlock his own door.

There is nothing left for the organ to do but to give the Flag a dramatic wave, and warn President McKinley that his course is "un-American," and calculated to drive one at least of his supporters to distraction. It can warn him that the regeneration of Hawaii, which has been undertaken by the organ, will be abandoned unless he will listen to the Voice of Reason.

ANOTHER STUMP SPEECH.

We, the Anglo-Saxons, do not understand why, in the trial of a cause, the main object of which is to get out the facts of which the witnesses have personal knowledge, and opinions are strictly excluded, a French court permits stump speeches to be made, from the witness stand. It would be arrogant for us to claim that our methods reach the truth better than the French methods do. We have strong ground for believing so, but we are not familiar with the working of the French mind, and it is quite possible that addresses to the court and jury from the witness box are as valuable as the set speeches of counsel who in our courts vehemently deny each others' statements of fact, of law, and leave the jury in a hopeless muddle.

So it seems strange to us, when Col. Cordier, a witness in the Dreyfus case, makes a set speech of which the following is an extract:

"I adjure those of my countrymen who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble elevated idea—I have no doubt they are led away—to take heed in the dangers to which they may involve the country. As General Jamont said to me, 'It is high time to end it. Let us cease throwing in one another's faces accusations which discredit us in the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare—and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all—let us prepare to receive and accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judgment of this French court, toward which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary.'"

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire here below, except to live to see the country great and honored. I have finished. I have given an exact account of the interview with the Commander-in-Chief of our army in time of war. I have nothing to add."

By the time all of the witnesses in this case have made their speeches, there will be little left for counsel to talk about. As the case is intensely dramatic, and the world is the audience, and behind the screens stands a restless army of armed men, waiting for a leader, the latitude allowed the conspicuous witnesses, and their set orations, may serve to guide public opinion which, after all, will settle the fate of Dreyfus.

THE UNOFFICIAL DELEGATE.

The appointment of General Hartwell to the post of unofficial delegate of this Territory, to represent its interests in Washington, is an excellent one. The great variety of subjects more or less seriously affected by proposed legislation, the novelty of many questions which will be considered, the radical change proposed in the bills already presented to both houses of Congress, the departure in these bills from the traditional methods of legislation regarding the territories, above all, the distance of the Territory from the Mainland, and the lack of immediate communication, make such an appointment absolutely necessary. The government could not have done otherwise, and in selecting General Hartwell, it has acted wisely. He has the confidence of business men, and, indeed, of the whole community. There is before him no easy task, but it is expected that he will faithfully do all that can be done for the interests of the Territory.

The appointment of an agent who will represent this Territory in Washington during the coming session of Congress will be commended by the Administration. The President is a sensible man and will gladly accept any intelligent assistance which may be sent to him.

JAPANESE JUSTICE.

The first important trial of a foreigner, under the revised treaties which now exist between Japan and foreign countries, is that of Robert Miller, who has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death in Yokohama for the murder of three persons. Comments on the decisions of the court made in the English and Japanese newspapers, were published in the Advertiser several days ago. Lawyers will find that the reading of the lengthy judgment of the court, consisting of three members, and without a jury, puts the judicial fairness of the court in the most favorable light from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

The Japanese court was on its mettle, as it was conscious of the attention fixed upon itself by the representatives of the great powers. It tried to place its judgment above criticism, and win the confidence of the foreigners in judicial matters and it has done so.

Miller, an American runaway sailor, and a worthless character, feared that he was about to be driven out of a place kept by a Japanese woman of ill repute, upon whom he had been living, and he became jealous of another run-

away sailor named Ward who had won the woman's favor. Miller waited one night until Ward was asleep in the liquor saloon of the place, and the Japanese woman and her servant were asleep upstairs. He then attempted to cut Ward's throat with a razor which broke. He then crushed his skull with a hammer, and rushing up stairs, he crushed the skulls of the two women with the hammer. All were instantly killed. Miller then changed some of his clothing, and went into the street. As no one had seen the crime committed, Miller was confident that he had destroyed every clue which might connect him with the case, and so he waited for the usual developments in such cases.

The result was the same as it has so often been in criminal history. Miller had not been clever enough to destroy all of the evidences of his connection with the crime. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but it was of the strongest kind. The motive for the act was easily proved, and blood was found on one of his shirts which he had concealed.

The decision of the court contains a long and careful review of the evidence, and there is displayed much acute analysis of the circumstances involved in it. The counsel for the prisoner followed the usual practice of counsel for the defense, by disparaging the value of circumstantial evidence. The Japanese judges, however, take the same view of the value of such evidence as is taken by the European and American judges. They analyse the relative value of direct and circumstantial evidence and pronounce in favor of circumstantial evidence. This is a subject with which all lawyers are familiar, of course, but the attention is arrested when thus comes from Asia, from the new or extended civilization of Japan, an acceptance, and a clear annunciation of the law of evidence, which is so familiar in Occidental jurisprudence. The Japanese court, moreover, fortifies its opinion by referring to American and English laws. Having stated with much force all the facts in the case, and the principles of law applicable thereto, the court finds Miller guilty of murder.

The court declares its distress in being forced to sentence to death a subject of one of the Treaty-Powers, but it states that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than the one it has reached.

The dignity, fairness and intelligence manifested by the court during the trial, will do much to reconcile the timid foreign residents in Japan to the Japanese administration of justice, under the new treaties.

Many errors will no doubt be committed under the new order of things by judicial officers who lack intelligence and judgment.

If, however, the Japanese should take the administration of justice towards the Asiatics in the lower American courts as an example of correct practice, there would soon be an interference by the Federal government. There will be no doubt, occasional friction between the Japanese and the foreigners in Japanese courts, but it is evident enough that the leading Japanese will endeavor to prevent its occurrence.

THE CLIMAX AT HAND.

The dramatic situation of the Dreyfus case becomes intense when Labori, the counsel for Dreyfus, appeals by telegraph to the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy, for permission and authority to put the German and Italian officers on the witness stand in order to contradict the testimony for the prosecution. This appeal suddenly creates extreme embarrassment. If the German Emperor sends Col. Schwartzkoppen to the witness stand at Rennes, he places a German military officer in an apparent opposition to the general sentiment of the angry and suspicious French army. Even with the most careful protection while in France, an excited anti-Dreyfusard might attack or insult the German officer, and the entire German army would spring to its feet.

Besides, the German Colonel would be naturally subject to cross-examination if he testified that he knew of no betrayal of secrets by Dreyfus. He would be asked if he knew of any betrayal of secrets by any French officers. If he declined to answer, as he would decline, a crisis would be precipitated at once. His entire testimony might be rejected. This would injure the defense.

It is an open secret in Europe, that both Germany and France have been carrying on for years a fierce but bloodless war. If open war was declared, each commander would seek at once to obtain information about the position and strength of his enemy. As open war may break out at any moment, the military staff of one nation is searching the domain of the other nation for military facts, and for the information money is freely paid. It is generally conceded in Europe, that the German officers are incorruptible. On the other hand, the military staff of the French army has been, at all times, involved in political intrigue, which

Scrofula

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Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

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of course, brings political and pecuniary corruption. When Napoleon III, on the declaration of war with Germany, called for the lists showing the actual fighting strength of his army, the figures showed 400,000 effective men, and vast accumulations of supplies. Within two weeks, he discovered that the whole system was rotten to the core. The army was reformed after the war, but many of the officials who lived in the corrupt atmosphere of the Napoleonic days, are in the higher military offices. There appeared, several years since, an article in one of the English magazines the author of which was a Frenchman, in which the corruption in the French navy was detailed at length. In army reformation at the headquarters in Paris, where political intrigue controls the military offices, reformation has been slow. The German military staff know the standing and "value" of every prominent French officer. Nearly all of them, poorly paid as they are, are still beyond purchase. But there has unquestionably been a betrayal of secrets in return for cash. The temptation of German money has been too great. Whether the secrets which have been sold have real value is another matter. All is fair in war, and the Germans may have paid for considerable rubbish.

Will any member of the German staff, or any one connected with the German legation in Paris, venture to take the witness stand at Rennes and permit himself to be cross-examined regarding the movements in the constant but bloodless warfare now existing between the two countries?

The reply of the German Emperor has no doubt been given to the request of counsel. What is it?

THE SUGAR TRUST WINS.

The Sugar Trust has won in the fierce commercial battle with the Arbutuckles. It has been a costly war, but the people have had the benefit of it so far. Will the Trust now take measures to recoup its losses, by advancing prices? Probably not. The men who control it find that their best protection is in low prices.

In spite of hostile legislation, and serious opposition for many years, the Trust has maintained itself. Men with experience, energy, and money have beaten the "crowd." The Arbutuckles measured their resources against the resources of the Trust, and have lost the battle, but are protected by the victor. This Trust is the largest object lesson before the American people of the revolution in industrial work. The popular thought about it is crude and suspicious, and it fails to take into account the growth of economic laws. There is fear now that the independent refineries will be driven to the wall. But the men who manage the Trust are much wiser than they were a few years ago. They are only aggressive, when the interests of the Trust are in danger.

The weak point in its business is, that its profits do not depend upon business economy, but on Congressional legislation. A law of ten words can wipe out their prosperity.

WAGES AND LABOR.

There appears to be an extraordinary demand for laborers throughout the Mainland. Among the wheat growers, there is said to be a labor famine. In the older States, the women and children of prosperous farmers are working in the fields. Farm laborers are obtaining \$2 per day and upwards. Employment in the harvesting fields is, of course, temporary, and the wages paid for it do not fix the price for steady employment. But the laborers employed by the year are receiving largely increased wages.

The United States is the Paradise of the small farmer, especially the European. With land cheap and abundant and situated near markets, it is the most tempting spot on earth for the thrifty laborer. He can have a home for the asking, provided he cares to work.

Final success in introducing the European laborers here will be achieved only by creating conditions which are as favorable as those upon the Mainland. The planters must face that fact. Every proposition that does not recognize it will fail in the end. The planters of Demerara complain that the East India coolie, at the expiration of his contract, looks for land which he can own. He does what the planter would do, under the same circumstances. The planter must give and take. It is the final and just compromise between labor and capital.

If our Asiatic immigration declines, as it probably will, so long as the national policy condemns it, the plantations must face the new conditions, and the sooner the nature and limitations of those conditions are discovered the better it will be. It will not be done by street conferences. It is no holiday work. The ease with which Asiatic labor has been obtained, put the planters in the position of rich men's children who believe that money is wild fruit and is found everywhere.

The dividends of our sugar crops will largely depend, hereafter, not upon good cultivation, the use of fertilizers, and of good machinery, but upon securing hands to do the work. The labor supply confronts as well every employer in America, and is his menace. A few long headed men have studied the matter, found out as everyone must find out, that "give and take" is the natural compromise between labor and capital, and have put the labor difficulty out of their business, just as the Pennsylvania railroad company has gotten rid of strikes by the scheme of "give and take."

COURT NOTES.

In the case of John Emmeluth, plaintiff, vs. John D. Holt, Jr., and others defendant a bill in equity to enforce the execution of a lease of some sugar lands near the Waiaina plantation, notice of discontinuance of the action has been filed, together with a receipt from the Clerk of the Judiciary for \$5026.25, balance of deposit made by plaintiff for costs and amount paid into court by way of a tender for the execution of the lease.

In the action entitled A. M. Brown, plaintiff, vs. Chung C. H. Chong, defendant, a notice of discontinuance has also been filed.

Return of service of summons has been made in the matter of a petition for guardianship of Bond Alwolt, an alleged idiotic person. The petitioner is the mother of the alleged idiot, who was named after the Rev. Mr. Bond of Kohala, and she represents that the said Bond Alwolt has an interest in a certain piece of land at Kohala, which needs the care and attention of some proper person. Judge Stanley has set October 2d as the day for hearing the petition.

A bond on appeal has been filed by defendants in the case of Mary E. Foster vs. Kaneohe Ranch Company, with A. Gartenberg as surety.

In the assumpsit suit entitled John Loeffler vs. Palama Co-operative Grocery Company, Limited, a motion to open default and for leave to answer has been filed. The motion will come up on Monday at 9:30 a. m.

The annual accounts of J. O. Carter and G. R. Carter, trustees of the Estate of H. A. Carter, deceased, for the year 1898-9 have been approved by Judge Perry.

In the matter of the guardianship of the Richardson minors Judge Perry has granted the application of the guardian, W. O. Smith, to be allowed to sell certain real estate belonging to his wards under \$2500 bond.

To make the appellate court complete, a judge of the First Circuit Court will sit with Justices Frear and Whiting, that is to say in cases decided by Judge Perry Judge Stanley will sit and in cases decided by Judge Stanley Judge Perry will sit, unless they are disqualified when some member of the bar will be called in to fill up the gap.

Justice Frear will return Sunday morning from Kauai, and Justice Whiting will be well enough to be in attendance at opening of the term Monday.

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